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PROGRAM TAKES BIG LEAD IN POLL

Early Returns in Guild Referendum

GUILDS	CIO		Expan- sion		Wire- Service V-P		Anti- Fascism		Political Action		WPA		Supreme Court		Dues Sus- pension		Charter Revoca- tion		Bargain- ing Code	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bay City, Mich.....	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	3	4	6	1	6	1
Birmingham, Ala.....	5	6	10	1	6	4	7	4	8	3	9	2	9	2	3	8	8	2	8	2
Boston, Mass.....	15	38	14	40	14	38	24	28	23	30	20	33	21	25	12	39	18	34	20	30
Bridgeport, Conn.....	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	0	34	1	34	0	35	11	25	11	25	7	29	13	23	0	36	1	33	2	33
Knoxville, Tenn.....	4	33	3	34	2	34	10	27	7	29	9	28	7	29	1	34	2	33	3	33
Miami, Fla.....	6	11	9	8	2	15	14	3	10	7	11	6	11	6	3	14	11	6	13	4
Newark, N. J.....	20	65	19	66	13	71	28	56	24	60	21	64	25	59	14	70	17	66	19	65
Philadelphia-Camden.....	103	266	108	260	89	251	180	178	132	219	113	239	135	219	71	267	99	224	114	211
San Diego, Cal.....	9	43	10	40	6	45	13	38	13	39	12	39	11	41	5	46	10	40	11	41
Stockton, Cal.....	9	5	6	8	5	8	10	4	7	7	7	6	7	6	2	10	4	8	4	10
Toronto, Ont.....	1	49	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	0	19	0	19	1	18	6	13	1	18	1	18	3	16	1	17	0	19	0	19
Totals	172	579	180	569	138	578	303	435	236	496	210	523	242	485	115	597	176	518	201	500

† Early figure.

* Nearly complete.

Note: "Yes" votes would rescind the Convention's Acts.

CIO, Broader Base Ahead by 3 to 1 in First 750 Votes; Rest Supported

Returns from thirteen widely scattered Guilds in the ANG referendum on questions of the St. Louis Convention had built up a commanding lead in support of the program. Seven hundred and fifty-one votes were tallied out of 6,844 eligible.

Affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization, with a vote of 579-172, and broadening the ANG's jurisdiction to include commercial department workers with 569-180, were among the farthest ahead and were receiving almost identical votes at most points.

The policy questions all had sizeable leads. Question Number 4, the resolution condemning fascism in Spain, had 435 against rescission and 303 for; that favoring independent political action had 496 to 236; that favoring an enlarged WPA appropriation had 523 to 210; and that favoring court reform had 485 to 242.

The four constitutional questions, as to rescission of the convention's action in abolishing the wire service vice-president requirement, in providing automatic suspension for non-payment of dues, in providing for charter revocation by a vote of the locals, and in establishing minimum bargaining requirements, all had even more substantial leads.

The early returns included the nearly complete totals from the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, one of the largest, and a sampling from Boston. The South was represented by Birmingham, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Miami—the last-named only half complete—Canada was represented by Toronto; the Midwest by Bay City, Mich.; and the Far West by San Diego and Stockton, Cal.

Newark, N. J., scene of the first Guild strike backed the program mostly by a 3-to-1 vote and better.

None of the sixteen seconding Guilds had been heard, and undoubtedly some of these will represent a larger vote for rescission. On the other hand many of the strongly pro-convention Guilds are yet to vote.

Rush Plans For Guild Vote in UP

Conference on August 31 to Arrange Details for Election

Preparations are being rushed for the long-delayed United Press election on the choice of the ANG as bargaining agent for the wire service's employees, who are seeking a contract covering hours, minimum wages and working conditions.

The way was cleared for the election on Aug. 20, when the National Labor Relations Board made its decision on two disputed points which it had had under advisement since a formal hearing on July 6, at which representatives of the ANG and of the UP management testified.

In its decision, the board upheld the Guild's contention that editorial employees of the City News Service

(Continued on page 4)

Bargaining by New Guild Meets Publisher Onslaught

'Vertical' Unit in Portland Stands Up to Fight; G. P. Gannett Drops Arbitrary Stand

BOSTON.—Negotiations for Guild contracts in Portland, Me., and Lowell, Mass., following parallel courses, reached critical stages last week. Both Guild units involved began preparations for vigorous action to break deadlocks over wage minimums, the Guild shop and other desired contract clauses.

A conditional strike resolution was defeated at a meeting of the Portland Press Herald-Express-Telegram unit, but Guy P. Gannett, the publisher, who had walked out of a conference with Guild negotiators a week ago, agreed after the meeting to resume negotiations.

William G. Spence, spokesman for the management of the Lowell Courier Citizen and Leader, likewise capitulated in the face of strong Guild action.

Spence told negotiators last week that the Courier Citizen and Leader management "never" would sign a Guild contract, no matter what its provisions. He offered a "statement

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Strike Request Made by Unit

Brooklyn Eagle Stalling Brings Demand by Group of 300

Request for strike sanction to end negotiations, has been made by the Brooklyn Eagle Unit of the New York Guild and will be considered by the Representative Assembly at its meeting on Sept. 2.

Decision to make the request was reached after the management had demanded a no-strike clause that would keep editorial workers at their jobs if commercial department workers walked out in some future contract negotiations. The management has refused to yield such improvements as the 5-day, 40-hour week for the commercial departments, and when the Guild offered to sign for the editorial workers alone and leave the other negotiations until some time after the referendum, the management interposed the no-strike demand.

Management questions have repeatedly indicated interest in the referendum, although the chief interest appears to be in delay on any excuse.

A last attempt to iron out the points in dispute was made on Aug. 28, after the strike vote had been taken, and proved futile. The unit decided it was getting the run-around and ordered the request for sanction made to the city-wide Representative Assembly.

A strike on the Eagle would bring out well over 300 members and

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Riot Charge Is Framed In Seattle

Strikers Beaten, Arrested as Guild Support Grows in Fight

SEATTLE.—As the Seattle Guild's hard-fought strike against the Scripps Seattle Star entered its eighth week with growing backing of democratically-run unions, anti-labor antagonists shifted to underhanded tactics, including frame-ups, beatings and arrests.

Latest developments in the tense situation includes:

1. Filing of framed "rioting" charges against three Guild officials, a Guild member and a member of the teachers' union after the five had lain in vermin-infested jail cells for nine hours, following arrests on the Guild picket lines.

2. Arrest of twenty-four other strikers for mass picketing of the newspaper.

3. Further attempts by Mayor

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AF OF L JOURNALISM

Joins in 'Labor History' Effort

WASHINGTON.—A Washington newspaper under lease from William Randolph Hearst, and the American Federation of Labor are joining hands to produce an "authentic" history of American labor, according to leaflets being distributed here.

The historical work will take the form of a special edition of the Washington Herald published by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, which will be distributed under AFL auspices, and which will contain advertising at triple usual rates as well as a manifold denunciation of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

A prospectus circulated in AF of L offices describes the plans for the special edition which will be entitled, "Progress, an Edition to be Devoted to the Authentic History of American Labor." The paper will receive nation-wide distribution. The prospectus lists advertising

rates for the special edition at \$1,120 per full page. The Herald's regular commercial rates are \$348.50 for the same amount of space.

The signature of Federation President William Green is affixed to a letter printed in the prospectus. Green writes to Ross L. Smith of the Herald:

"The special edition should prove to be an extremely valuable contribution toward getting the real facts before the general public and Congress relating to the controversy which arose within the ranks of labor."

In CIO offices, it was claimed that there is a good deal of resemblance between the prospectus and the pamphlet distributed by the Constitutional Education League of America, which recently turned out 1,500,000 copies of "Join the CIO and Help Build a Soviet America."

IT PAYS TO ORGANIZE

—As Well as Advertise, They Learn

Following the example of publishers and their employees, a group of New York newspaper advertisers have organized. They not only won "sole" collective bargaining rights, but also the lowest rates allowed by the New York Journal and the Herald Tribune.

The group, confined to auction advertisers, formed two organizations. They demanded, and won, a 10 per cent rebate on auction advertising in the Journal and Herald Tribune, for the benefit of non-members as well as members. The rebate finds its way into the sick and death benefit fund of the Auctioneers' Association.

For many years the now defunct New York American carried almost

a half million lines a year from these auctioneers. Upon suspension of the American practically all the New York papers engaged in a mad scramble for this business. The Herald Tribune underbid the New York Times and won the association's business. The non-members of the association then formed their own organization and successfully bargained collectively with the Hearst management and are now placing their business in the Journal.

The New York Times ran advertisements in its columns and trade journals last week captioned "Advertising We Cannot Get." The first type enumerated directly referred to this advertising for which it would not give a rebate.

Bargaining by New Guild Meets Publisher Onslaught

'Vertical' Unit in Portland Stands Up to Fight; G. P. Gannett Drops Arbitrary Stand

(Continued from page 1)

of policy" which would effect no gains for the staff.

The unit immediately adopted a resolution threatening "decisive action" to win its program. With that support, the negotiators persuaded Gannett to abandon his expressed intention to refuse discussion of the possibility of a contract, and won another conference appointment.

The crisis in Portland gave the Guild their most fevered moments of its career. The Press Herald-Express-Telegram unit, organized only three months ago, but already including in its membership more than 95 percent of the editorial, business, circulation and classified advertising departments, as well as the proof readers and mailers and building service workers, is conducting its first contract negotiations.

Industrial Unit
Fred Myers, AMO International representative, R. H. W. D. Boyer, formerly of the Boston Herald-Traveler and now on the New Yorker, and Barbara Linscott, executive secretary of the Boston Guild, are representing the unit.

Gannett, owner of five Maine newspapers, and a large non-union job print shop, precipitated the temporary rupture of relations last week by declaring that he would not consider a Guild shop or any contract that would increase his payroll.

The unit heard the negotiators report at a 10 A. M. meeting, Aug. 15. With 90 percent of the unit membership of 140 present, it adopted unanimously a resolution rejecting management proposals and reiterating its demands.

Gannett's behavior at a conference with the negotiators two hours later was unique. He listened silently to pleas by both Laurence P. Crowley, Portland Guild president, and by Myers, to realize that the Guild represented far more than half of the employees in his plant. Myers then read to him the resolution just adopted by the unit.

Still without comment, Gannett took from his inside coat pocket a four-page, printed document and began reading aloud. It began with the formal salutation "Ladies and gentlemen," and said, summed up, that he would not grant a Guild shop, or increase wages.

As he concluded the reading he rose and walked rapidly from the room. Behind him he left Fred Lord, his brother-in-law and vice-president of the Gannett Publishing

Co., to face the amazed negotiators and observers.

When Lord admitted that the document Gannett had just read was an ultimatum, beyond his power to amend, the so-called negotiations terminated. When those present at the conference reached the Press Herald-Express-Telegram building they found Gannett's secretary already distributing printed copies of his conference statement to the staff.

Negotiations End
The statement had been prepared and printed at least 24 hours before Gannett knew what attitude the unit would take at its own Sunday meeting. He evidently was determined to accept no compromise that might be offered, but to insist on his own program.

Talk of strike pervaded the newspaper's building Aug. 15 and 16. At an emergency unit meeting Aug. 16 a resolution creating an emergency committee and empowering it to set the hour for a strike if further negotiations were refused by the management was offered from the floor.

The resolution was defeated, with about half of the more than hundred persons present refraining from voting. A substitute motion, instructing the negotiators to ask for another conference with Gannett to explain the unit's perturbation at his attitude and to ask for negotiations "in good faith," was adopted. The next conference probably will be held early in the week of August 29.

Strike Request Made by Unit
(Continued from page 1)

would be against the most important paper yet struck by the Guild in New York City. It would be the first strike in the East to include the commercial department.

The Guild is very strongly organized in the editorial departments and some of the commercial.

Negotiations for the Eagle contract began last March but have been repeatedly interrupted. When the St. Louis Convention voted to admit the commercial departments the management raised the question of negotiations for them. The Guild offered to include them at once or wait till later. They were included but then the management began raising a procession of objections and demands for safeguards until the unit's patience became exhausted.

Convention actions.
Despite the loss, however, the Guild pressed forward and now has one contract within its grasp and a committee working on a contract for the Post unit.

Desirable features missing from the Press contract are the Guild shop and a limitation of apprenticeship clause, although on the latter provision the Guild obtained an oral guarantee from Bartlett that the present apprentice policy—as few as possible—will be continued.

The negotiating committee, composed of President Allison Sanders and Glenn Dodd from the Chronicle and Vice President Sam Johnson and Frank White of the Post, with Paul Hochul and Grace Calvin of the Press as observers, reported Bartlett maintained a sympathetic attitude toward Guild aims.

The contract will be the latest of 17 Scripps-Howard contracts.

A Publisher's Pay Offer For Various Divisions

The following schedule of minimum wages for the various classifications eligible under the ANG's broadened jurisdiction was offered to the Portland (Me.) Guild by Publisher Guy P. Gannett. This scale was put forward as a counter to the Guild's demands and is a revelation of a publisher's estimate of comparative wage requirements:

1. EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
		Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Reporters		22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50
Copy Desk	Workers, Grade	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50
Editors, and Acting		25.00 to 35.00					
Sports Writers		Same Schedule as for Reporters					
(Expenses up to and not to exceed \$18 a wk.)							
City Editor and Sports		25.00 to 35.00					
Editorial Staff		25.00 to 35.00					
Society Editors		Same Schedule as for Reporters					
(Expenses up to and not to exceed \$18 a wk.)							
Chief Reporters		16.00	17.00	18.00	20.00	22.50	25.00
Society Photographers		45.00					
Apprentices		20.00	22.50	25.00	28.00	30.00	40.00
Chief Editors		12.00	12.50	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00
Library Clerks		15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
Copy Boys		12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	15.00
Telephone Operators		18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00
Financial Reporters		Same Schedule as for Reporters					
Traveling Expenses		Same Schedule as for Reporters					
Ticker Machine Attendants		Same Schedule as for Library Clerks					
2. CIRCULATION DEPT.							
Asst. Circ. Manager		25.00	27.50				
Chief Clerk		20.00	22.50	25.00	28.00	30.00	30.00
Carrier Superintendents		25.00	27.50				
Book Men, Delivery Men and		18.00	18.50	19.00	22.00	24.00	25.00
Clerks		15.00	17.50				
Solicitors		18.00	20.00				
(Expenses up to & not to exceed \$18 a wk.)							
3. MAILING ROOM							
Foreman		30.00	35.00				
Addressograph Machine Ops.		18.00	20.00	22.50			
Stampers & Layout		20.00	25.00				
4. ADMINISTRATIVE DEPT.							
Accountants		25.00	22.50	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00
Other Clerks		15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
Collectors		18.00	22.50				
Machine Operators		15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
Post Office & Stock Room		15.00	22.50				
Clerks		18.00	25.00				
5. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPT.							
Solicitors		15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50
Tel. Solicitors		15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	20.00	22.00
Clerks		12.50	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00
6. BUILDING DEPARTMENT							
Foreman		30.00	37.50				
Elevator Operators		18.00	16.00				
Janitors		15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
Utility Men		15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00

WIRE SERVICE MEN ACTIVE

Upsurge Comes with Watson's Trip

Country-wide upsurge in wire service organization and interest was reported by Vice President Morris Watson when he returned on Friday from an extended tour.

Watson held wire service conferences in Boston, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Chicago. He also addressed many local Guilds on referendum issues during the trip.

Other conferences are to be held within the next fortnight in Detroit, Kansas City, Washington and Atlanta.

Watson, who is chairman of the IEB Wire Service Committee, received a promise from local officers and wire service members in each city he visited that standing wire service councils, with each major wire service represented by a committee, would be set up forthwith.

Chicago, lagging until recently in AP organization, prepared to set up a special wire service organizing committee to conduct a person-by-person campaign until every eligible wire service employee is a member of the American Newspaper Guild.

Interest at Los Angeles was high and the organizational enthusiasm there was evident by a large turnout to an early Sunday morning breakfast meeting. Guild members on the Los Angeles City News at that time were anxiously awaiting a National Labor Relations Board decision which made them a part of the collective bargaining unit of the United Press. The decision favoring them was handed down last week.

A schedule of demands for International News Service employees is now being voted on in advance of bargaining to be coordinated with bargaining for the general Hearst chain.

Bargaining with the Associated Press on behalf of the New York office continued with a conference

NLRB CASE STIRS ANPA

Gannett Gets Elisha Hanson Advice

At Albany

ALBANY—The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has taken a hand in F. E. Gannett's efforts to fight off Guild action over the dismissal of 27 Guildmen, and wholesale violations of his contract, in the consolidation of two papers here.

The Guild has filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board, charging discrimination in that 27 of the 29 employees dropped were Guild members. Another complaint was based on failure to pay the dismissed staff members vacation money, and in one case, sick leave pay. Charges of spying on Guild members also were made.

Elisha Hanson, general counsel for the ANPA, spent several days here in conference with Gannett executives. He declared that the NLRB hearing will "decide whether the Guild or the publishers control the newspapers." The hearing has been set for Sept. 7, but the large calendar may compel postponement.

The NLRB complaint cites the Press Company, and the Gannett Company. The dismissal took place during the consolidation of the Knickerbocker Press and the Evening News into the present Albany News-Press.

Waterbury Fights Low Wage Offer

WATERBURY—Under way for a month, negotiations with the Waterbury Democrat have advanced to the point where the newspaper offered a counter-proposal. It would have added only \$20 to the editorial department payroll for the eight Guild members. One salary could have been cut \$2 under the counter-proposal.

The Guild asked starting pay of \$27 for reporters and deskmen and \$45 after three years' experience. The Democrat offered \$16 for beginners and \$38 after six years' experience.

The State Labor Department offered mediation services at the request of John A. Hayden, business manager of the Democrat. Morgan R. Mooney, deputy labor commissioner, called on Harold E. Senior, Guild president. There was a long conference but the question was left open.

The Guild addressed a resolution to the Democrat condemning the management's counter-proposal. This, along with a letter disclosing low Democrat wages is being mailed to unions, clergymen, and civic leaders.

Deny Pinkerton License; Agency 'Trouble Maker'
ST. PAUL.—Holding that the Pinkerton Detective Agency's activities have been "detrimental to the welfare of our people," Governor Elmer A. Benson of Minnesota refused to renew the agency's license. Benson cited the LaFollette Committee's report, and charged the agency with "fomenting trouble inside labor unions and unrest in the nation's communities."

GEORGE M. EASTER, a victim of "economy" at the Long Island Press, has hung up his shingle as a genealogical research specialist in American and English descent. Easter's interest in his new vocation dates back a number of years during which he has acquired professional skill in unraveling the skeins of ancestry.

STAHLMAN IN HIS OWN HOME TOWN

Nashville Is Famous For the Anti-Labor Line He Follows

By BEN PEARSE

WASHINGTON—The recent disclosure in the Gunter Review regarding the sordid interest of Publisher James Stahlman of the Nashville Banner in the union proclivities of his prospective printers, flabbergasted no one in labor or interested Government circles here. Nashville, it seems, has a reputation, doubtless hard-earned, of being an anti-labor town, and somewhat of a headquarters for anti-union activities throughout the South. The letter published in the August 15 Review was conceded to be one of the few pieces of evidence in black and white uncovered along that line, but union men there feel it must be only "one of a million."

Stahlman as president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, waxes expansive about "not antagonizing labor," and talks only about saving the press from the Guild shop. But in his own home town the anti-union activity has been aimed in no one direction. Printers, packing house workers, milk drivers, textile and garment workers share alike in the strike-breaking attention of Nashville's leading civic, industrial and commercial lights, on which Stahlman is merely one bulb, albeit a bright one, on the community Christmas tree.

Impartiality is displayed, likewise, between the CIO and the AF of L. Because of its tremendous growth of the past year, the CIO is especially hated and draws the most vitriolic attacks. But when it comes to a picket line, Police Chief J. Lon Foster is blind justice itself and "resorts" any and all "loyal" employees who insist on their American right to work into strike plants, regardless of the affiliation, sex, color or creed of the pickets.

A Supporter of the \$11 Week Principle—for Employers

Among the more prominent spiritual consorts of Stahlman is a fellow trustee of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, one John E. Edgerton, of Lebanon, Tenn., not far away. For about 10 years, Edgerton was president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Now, as president of the Southern States Industrial Council, he is lending his best efforts toward retention of a wage differential in favor of the South, and other equally noble endeavors. But to Washington, newspapermen, he is best known for his testimony at the Congressional hearings on the wages and hours bill. The \$11-a-week minimum suggested for the South was entirely too high, and, besides, the cost of existence had nothing to do with what an employer could or should pay, Edgerton explained. When any person was unable to earn enough to live, it was a problem for the church charities. He confessed to being, well, say a two-by-four, if not actually a pillar of the church, and to having paid women as much as \$5 or \$6 a week during the depression years out of the goodness of his heart. Even Republican members of the committee were aghast. To cap the climax, Edgerton complained bitterly that he had been "ridiculed" by coverage of his testimony in the Republican Washington Post.

Another leading light in this "Athens of the South" is Dr. John L. Hill, head of the Baptist Sunday School Board and known to labor in his home town as enthusiastically anti-union. Minus the "Dr." he is the chairman of the Citizens Committee for Industrial Peace in Nashville, organized in June to campaign against local strikes. Sandwiched in between planks in favor of "fair" wages and better cooperation between employer and employee, the Council's platform includes the usual resounding declarations on the "right to work" and against "Communism, Fascism and other un-American 'isms,'" a la Johnstown.

The address to which one may send the coupon in the lower right hand corner of the announcement, if one approves this fine program, is Room 728 Stahlman Building. It is possible, of course, that Stahlman was and is entirely out of sympathy with such citizens committee movements.

Sections Today
Nashville Banner
Main News

The American Way

When it isn't freedom of the press, it's patriotism

One of Stahlman's Opening Guns in a Drive to Break Some Nashville Factory Strikes. The whole Front Page Was Devoted to This Editorial, with Trimmings.

C. I. O. Official Sought as Terrorist

Nashville Banner

Business Group Is Guarantee Full Protection

Mayor Pledges Order on Strike Front

Stahlman Calls for Press Freedom

Stahlman Calls for Press Freedom

Stahlman Calls for Press Freedom

Stahlman Calls for Press Freedom

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RUSH PLANS ON UP VOTE

Conference Called Aug. 31 to Set Details

(Continued from page 1)

of Los Angeles, Inc., 50 percent of whose stock is owned by UP, should be allowed to vote in the election, but decided that no bureau managers, except those of one-man bureaus, should participate.

A conference in the regional office of the board here on Aug. 31 is to arrange details for the election. Under the board's ruling, the election must be held within thirty days of Aug. 30, or by Sept. 15.

The board's decision found that the Los Angeles Service was "deemed to be an integral part of the United Press system" and that its editorial employees were "in practical effect, editorial employees of the United Press."

In the matter of bureau managers in bureaus of more than one man, the board found that they had the power to hire and discharge and that they recommended salary increases, thus having "managerial and supervisory functions," which, according to the board, excluded them from the same bargaining group as other employees of the bureau.

The board on July 6 rejected an offer by the Guild to show it, in confidence, "letters from bureau managers, describing the management's contention that they had full power to hire and fire and asserting that their interests were basically identical with those of other editorial employees and that they were in need of union protection."

In upholding the right to vote of one-man bureau managers, whom the UP management also wanted to exclude the board found that in one-man bureaus the title of manager could not "signify any factual managerial position."

Wanted Private Election

The nationwide election which will be held by secret mail ballot under supervision of the board, marks another step in the chain of UP negotiations, which started on April 25, when, at his first meeting with ANG representatives, Hugh Baillie, UP president, challenged their contention that the Guild represented a majority of more than 400 UP editorial employees throughout the country. After further negotiations, in the course of which the ANG rejected a proposition by Baillie that a joint election be held "with some prominent citizen, such as Rabbi Wise acting as judge of the result," the Guild on May 12 filed a petition with the board asking for an election under the National Labor Relations Act to establish the Guild's right to represent UP editorial employees in collective bargaining.

Sixteen points upon which the Guild seeks agreement with the United Press for UP editorial employees are as follows:

- Five-day, forty-hour week.
- Minimum salaries to \$75.
- Eight-hour working day within nine consecutive hours.
- Equal time off or pay at the rate of time and one-half at employees' option for overtime.
- Severance pay.
- Sick leave.
- Good shop.
- Management to make no agreements prejudicing employment of United Press men by other employers.
- No restrictions on outside writing done outside of office hours.
- All expenses of transfers for employee and family to be borne by the management. Employees serving abroad to be guaranteed return passage for selves and families.
- Check-off.
- Shop committee and management to work out mutually satisfactory arrangement for compensation on use of employee's automobile.

It's "30" at 80 as This Guildsman, Father of Dismissal Bonus, Retires

Sixty Years at Work, Wurts Was Among First in Guild

NEWARK.—William L. R. Wurts, a charter member of the American Newspaper Guild, and probably its oldest card holder, who might accurately be characterized as the "father" of the ANG's model dismissal indemnity plan, retired this month from his job on the Star-Eagle copy desk.

At the age of 80, after 60 years of labor in editorial rooms, he took his modest pension and quit, to "see some ball games and, when the snow flies, do some just-for-fun literary work."

When he quit, Brother Wurts sent his resignation to the Newark Guild, under the mistaken notion that he was no longer eligible to membership. The Guild refused to accept it. Bill Wurts came to the Guild, the Guild never to Wurts. The boys at the Star-Eagle held their first meeting on Sept. 19, 1923. That was one of the few Guild meetings Brother Wurts missed. The following day he approached the chief agitator, handed him 50 cents, and said that he heard the fellows had organized something. He wanted to be in it. He remained in it, with both feet, always an active participant at meetings, and never hesitating to take the 15-mile trip from his home in Paterson, to Newark on meeting days.

It was in January, 1924, that

'Riot' Charges Are Framed Against Seattle Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

John F. Dore to break both the strike and organized labor by ordering police to send pickets "to the hospital or the morgue."

Seattle's tottering labor boss, Dave Beck, joining side-by-side with the Star management in furnishing strikebreakers despite refusal of competent editorial workers to accept pay cuts as high as \$100 a week. (The strikers were paid as low as \$12.50.)

A. Sending of unauthorized letters from the Seattle Central Labor Council to thousands of subscribers whose boycott of the Star dropped the paper's circulation to its lowest point in years.

D. Opening of a drive to defeat Dore at the polls for his obvious turning upon honest workers, and his unbecomingly actions.

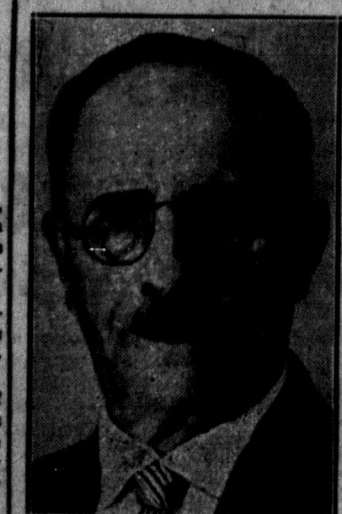
7. Starting of a cancellation campaign of all Star subscriptions in the Northwest, including formation of committees among woodworkers and other sympathetic unions in Grays Harbor, Bellingham and along the Olympic peninsula.

The developments in the management's scab-herding tactics showed the desperation on its part and that of Dore and his ally, Beck.

"There will be no picketing of our newspaper," the Mayor told the Guild delegates. "By my grace you may be allowed two pickets up there. But if anybody else comes around, they'll be driven away. If they resist they'll go to jail. And if they resist further I'll send them to the hospital or the morgue."

Ryerson Beaton

"Listen, you're through and you don't know it. Dave Beck is running Seattle and that's a good thing." It was under these circumstances and on orders from President Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union that the contract-bound printers followed E. J. Peckley, international representative of the Union through the Guild's mass picket line. The printers had previously agreed not to go to work through the lines after a



WILLIAM L. R. WURTS

Brother Wurts and a half-dozen young fellows were fired from the Star-Eagle. An incoming managing editor who needed the jobs for some friends had instituted an economy wave. A committee—the Newark Guild's first "grievance" committee—was appointed and instructed to make strong representations to Paul Block, publisher of the Star-Eagle. It did, asking that Block give Brother Wurts six months salary as a modicum of unemployment insurance to provide for him until the Guild was able to work out some plan for his future. The other dismissals were discussed, but the committee concentrated its efforts on Brother Wurts. Block's reaction was to lift the telephone in his New

York office, call the Newark Star-Eagle, and order the managing editor to reinstate him. He then told the committee to return in several weeks, indicating that the six months dismissal pay request had given him an idea.

Becomes Model

The committee's return found prepared and ready to be placed into effect a scale of dismissal indemnities going to six months pay for ten years service. The group not reinstated was paid off on this basis. From that day, Guilds everywhere strove to write that scale of indemnities into their contracts.

Brother Wurts was born in Newark. His father was the New Jersey State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance in the 1870s. As a student at Yale, Brother Wurts served on the editorial staff of the Courant. On taking his B.A., in 1878 as a classmate of William Howard Taft, he went to work for the Paterson Press, then half-owned by his father. He became managing editor, but quit in 1911 to work for the Star-Eagle. He served the paper variously as editorial writer, music and dramatic critic, and copy reader.

Brother Wurts still serves the Yale class of '78 as secretary. He has a perfect record for class-reunion attendances.

ship in the Guild despite management insistence on their joining the Teamsters, was developing rapidly. Crews of men were out obtaining cancellations of subscriptions. They succeeded in getting the Central Labor Council secretary and to all former subscribers a letter calling on them to re-subscribe.

In the National Labor Relations Board hearing in Seattle, the case of the nineteen discharged men came to a head. The trial examiner called Beck's position an odious one and refused to hear any testimony which attempted to justify a dictatorial controversy into what he termed "a case of unfair labor practice."

It was at this hearing ended, that the Guild members—numbering 80 per cent of all white-collar workers on the paper—were locked out.

LaGuardia has pursued a moderate course toward labor, allowing serious police violence at times but at other times restraining it, and often acting personally as a conciliator. His police policy was especially hard for the Republicans to swallow. The Republican Herald Tribune, in endorsing him, apologized for it and said it was improving.

Copeland's effort to capitalize on the differences between the CIO and AF of L received an immediate setback when, shortly after his statement, the state convention of the New York Federation of Labor unanimously endorsed LaGuardia.

Copeland's authorship of the "continuous-discharge-book" act in Congress which would have enabled shipowners to blacklist seamen, has turned labor strongly against him. His other notable piece of legislation was the revised food and drug act, which had the backing of the patent medicine manufacturers and which the New Jersey State Medical Association condemned as worse than the previous act.

Copeland conducts a health column for the Hearst papers.

SPECULATE ON 'PARTY'

Attack On Congress Heightens Interest In Realignment

The long-awaited realignment of political parties, and the possible rise of a powerful third party to assure enactment of legislation desired by labor, was predicted widely last week on the heels of John L. Lewis' attack on the Democratic leadership.

Failure to pass the Black-Connery wages and hours bill at the late session of Congress drew a denunciation from Lewis on Aug. 26 in which the CIO leader charged "sabotage" of the Democratic Party's 1938 campaign pledges.

"Positive governmental action is necessary," Lewis said, "if we are to correct basic abuses in our industrial life. The spectacle of four or five members of the House Rules Committee defeating the will of the people of the United States is one that must cause the gravest concern to all believers in democracy."

The chaos of unchecked private power in industry will inevitably culminate in new and probably greater business depressions unless the workers and the farmers of the nation are given legal protection of their basic rights."

While Lewis, who is chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League, made no statement about a new party, doers generally read such an implication into his statement.

The executive council of the AF of L, in annual session at Atlantic City, N. J., voted on Aug. 24 to investigate the League, to determine "if it has become a CIO unit."

William Green, AF of L president, announced that, if the inquiry established that the League was dominated by the CIO, the AF of L members would be expected to choose between the Federation and the League.

Green said he was convinced that Lewis and other CIO leaders always had planned to launch a third party and indicated that he doubted the League was ready for such a movement.

The New York State Executive Committee of the Socialist party, and the National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Federation, organization of right-wing Socialists, publicly called on Lewis and the Non-Partisan League to form a national farmer-labor party.

Copeland Woos Anti-Labor And AFL Backing in N. Y.

An effort to bring the AF of L, officialdom and New York City anti-labor elements into a political alliance in the primary campaign for the city Mayor's nomination was made last week by United States Senator Royal S. Copeland. Tamm, choice for the Democratic nomination, who is campaigning for the Republican nomination as well, Copeland showed his line in a series of statements to the press.

One of the first was a promise that if elected he would give the police a "free hand" in dealing with strikes. Coupled with this was a sharp attack on Mayor LaGuardia on the allegation of failure to maintain law and order. Next came an attack on the CIO as "rabble-rousing, blustering, impudent, law-breaking" and a blessing of the AF of L officials.

Copeland declaring himself "a thousand per cent" for William Green and the Federation.

LaGuardia, who is supported by the inter-party, anti-Tammany Fusion group, has received the nomination of the American Labor Party and has accepted the backing of leading elements in the Republican Party for a campaign for the anti-

CAMPAIGN OF LABOR HATING BREWS

A Wave of Press-Made 'Anger' Recalls the Attacks of Old

By COLSTON E. WABNE
Professor of Economics, Amherst College
President, Consumers Union

Ten years ago the prevailing press opinion was that American labor had no desire to organize. Studies were extensively quoted to the effect that unionists formed but a negligible portion of the work force and that such unions as there were had been declining, thanks to craft obsolescence.

Today labor is on the march. Under the stimulus of the CIO, collective bargaining efforts are developing with a rapidity which has astounded the most optimistic union advocates. The major producing industries have, almost without exception, been compelled to give a foothold to the new unionism. Even the South has been introduced to labor organizers. The upsurge was not manufactured to specifications by John L. Lewis. It is rather an effort of a mass membership to secure specific gains in wages, hours and working conditions through collective bargaining.

Many of us, watching this new and somewhat precarious growth, have wondered how enduring it will be. We have been aware of the unseasoned leadership in the new industrial unions. We are disturbed by the fratricidal strife. But, most of all, we have wondered whether the new unions can withstand the intense press-manufactured hatred, once it advances in full fury against labor organization. For one, I think I can. I do, however, feel that the union movement should be on its guard against the "hate campaign" now being generated in open shop circles.

America has had many "hate campaigns" against unions. Many of them have been successful. Let us review a few of these from earlier chapters in American labor history. In 1892 the great drive of the then-vigorous Knights of Labor was climaxed by the "Haymarket Massacre" which the press whipped into a mass hysteria intended to undermine the Knights. At that time the Knights were gaining ground. They demanded the eight-hour day, collective bargaining and welfare legislation. On the fringe of the movement was a small group of anarchists making a considerable per capita of noise. When, on May 4, 1892, Chicago police broke up a strike protest meeting led by anarchists, seven policemen and four civilians were killed. Thanks to the press, the effect upon the Knights of Labor was devastating.

Homestead in 1892 was another chapter of the same sort. Henry C. Frick had set out, under Carnegie's orders, to break unionism in steel through the use of armed Pinkerton thugs. A battle ensued on the Monongahela River in which the strikebreakers were routed. The state brought in its troops, the press started its anti-union clamor and, when Berkman, an anarchist, shot Frick, the union was virtually destroyed in the subsequent upsurge. This defeat, Professor Norman Ware suggests, "decided that the new capitalism, the most powerful oligarchy that the country had even seen, would be checked by no man or body of men whatsoever."

In 1903 Grover Cleveland broke the challenge of the American Railway Union in the Pullman strike by the first widespread use of the injunction. "Cleveland was congratulated by the press and the Senate and Debs (leader of the strike) was denounced as a mob leader. But the fact is that the rioting in the Chicago district, with one exception, occurred after the troops had been sent in and that Cleveland instead of saving Chicago from disaster had actually precipitated it."

The upsurge of unionism in 1919-1920 furnishes another illustration of the power of the press. The American Federation of Labor had supported the war, with the result that Samuel Gompers was hailed as a patriot. But when, at the close of the war, the steel workers' union, affiliated with the Federation, sought to introduce industrial democracy in steel, resistance was immediate. "The press of practically the entire country was against the strike," says Louis Adamic. It either printed no news about police brutality or termed the movement Bolshevik and un-American. "The strike has failed," "Back to work" were

the slogans.

These and other methods will undoubtedly be applied in months to come. American unions have yet to meet the full barrage laid down by our royalists. At the moment the holding of a union card is in many circles respectable. This condition is not likely to continue. The union movement must seek to build its own press, develop its own radio, launch its own education movement so that its members will not fall victim to future campaigns aiming at its destruction.

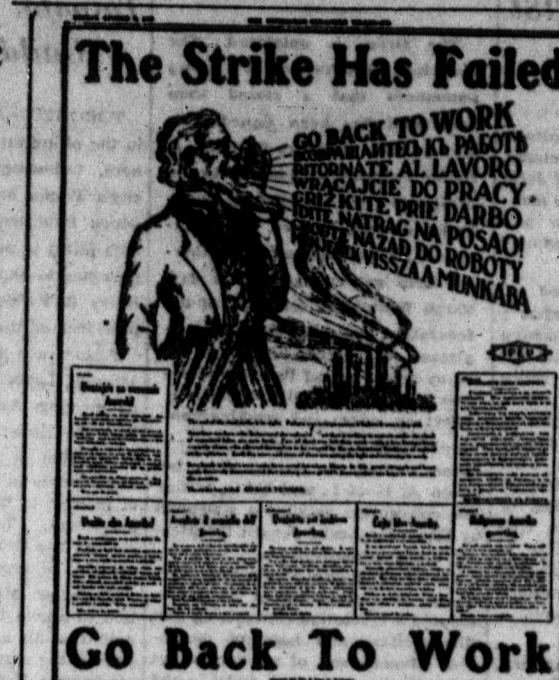
How One Drive Whittled AF of L Membership

In 1926, trade union organization in the United States had reached its pre-CIO peak. The American Federation of Labor reported 4,978,740 members. By 1934 this number had been driven down to 2,865,750.

How employers' organizations worked together to cause this drop is told in "The American Federation of Labor," a book by Lewis Lorrin, published by the Brookings Institution, a foundation of the Carnegie Corporation.

"Business men . . . preying by the industrial depression . . . inaugurated an open shop campaign which in vigor, extent, and results exceeded all previous experience. . . ."

"Early in 1926, after the failure of the steel strike, several associations of employers in the metal trades entered into an agreement to support the open shop. In June, 1926, the United States Chamber of Commerce . . . stressed the 'right of open shop operations' by employers. In the Fall of 1929 the National Association of Manufacturers established an open shop department. . . . Within a short time these efforts were seconded by old and newly formed local and state employers' associations



UNCLE SAM USED AS A STRIKEBREAKER. A newspaper advertisement that helped to smash the great steel strike of 1919

slogans which found their way not only in advertising columns but in editorials. The strikers' demands for an eight instead of a twelve-hour day were soft-pedaled.

Such campaigns of press distortion appear whenever union movements become sufficiently menacing to substantial corporations. Many signs are evident that one is now being launched. The Liberty Leaguers, silenced last November, are becoming more vocal. John L. Lewis is being portrayed as a would-be Hitler. The CIO is caricatured as a contract-breaker, an irresponsible organization which endangers the destruction of property and the disturbing of the peace.

It is difficult to predict the lines which this campaign will follow. One may, however, suggest the following as probable future steps intended to break the force of the present union drive:

1. Picture the union leadership as corrupt and dictatorial, and air all the vices that can be discovered in CIO circles, while soft-pedaling its virtues.
2. Picture the organizers as "reds" undermining American institutions. List all those who are, or might ever be, Communists or Socialists. Prepare pamphlets to show that the steel, textile and auto campaigns were inspired by Moscow.

3. Show how other countries have harnessed unionism and suggest the same for the United States. Distort the meaning of the British Trade Union Act and ask that all unions be incorporated and limited in their ability to strike.

4. Play up all acts of violence and lay the blame on unionists. If no violence may be found, create some.
5. Await the first opportunity when business slackens, to break away from union contracts, and in preparation for this time point out as often as possible cases where unionism has driven a factory out of town.

6. Spread the psychology of union defeat by emphasizing any organizational failures, while giving little space to settlements and satisfactory collective bargaining arrangements.

7. Discredit union political activity, especially the formation of a labor party by showing this to be un-American, a Communist effort to gain control of our political institutions.

These and other methods will undoubtedly be applied in months to come. American unions have yet to meet the full barrage laid down by our royalists. At the moment the holding of a union card is in many circles respectable. This condition is not likely to continue. The union movement must seek to build its own press, develop its own radio, launch its own education movement so that its members will not fall victim to future campaigns aiming at its destruction.

Brophy Closeup

A Catholic Editor Gets Religious View of CIO Director

John Brophy, national director of the CIO, of whom some Catholics have "the very definite impression that he is a Communist, a radical," is revealed as a "militant Catholic" who "breathes the spirit of the Encyclicals," by a Catholic editor who interviewed him for the September issue of the Christian Front.

The Christian Front, a monthly, is published at the seat of Villanova College, in Pennsylvania. In presenting the Brophy interview, and also an article on the "Rise of the Unskilled" by Professor Goetz Brief, of Georgetown University, the editors announce that they are preliminary to a series on industry, labor, economics, and politics.

Richard Devall, the editor interviewing Brophy, cites as his first discovery that Brophy has a son and daughter in Catholic academies of learning. Devall found Brophy "a mild, keen-eyed professional type. He is a most remarkable character. Although he left school at the age of 12, spending his life from that time on in the coal mines, he is one of the best read labor leaders we have ever met. . . . He indicated by his conversation the keen, well-integrated organism that is the mind of John Brophy."

Much of the interview was devoted to the question of "Communism in the CIO." Said Brophy, as quoted by Devall:

"When CIO organizes the workers in a factory or a certain industry, it takes every worker in that factory or that industry. It is organizing workers, not Communists, not Catholics, or Republicans. The way to root out Communism is to improve working conditions."

"We do not fear the Communists. But we do fear the apathy of Catholics. I think it is a shame that one Communist, not afraid to speak, draws as much attention as 100 or so Catholics."

"Less shouting in the Catholic Press about Communism and more propagation of the Labor Encyclicals is the real answer to Communism. . . . It seems to me that many Catholic editors have not been at all fair with us. You are the first editor to investigate the 'Communism' of John Brophy."

"We are not receiving full Catholic support, the full support which we deserve. The Catholic Press, generally, does not know the truth about the CIO. If the Catholic Press and Catholics knew that Phil Murray, Tom Kennedy, John Brophy, and scores of other leaders in the CIO were Catholics, they might hesitate before calling CIO a 'Communist' labor organization. Catholics are the largest creed body represented in the CIO. Why attack us so unfairly?"

Pictorial Labor History

PHOTO-HISTORY MAGAZINE, Vol. 1, No. 2: LABOR'S CHALLENGE. Published quarterly, copyrighted by Modern Age Books, Inc.

Reviewed by JEAN LYON

It is somewhat startling to find on the newsstands a magazine with a format almost as large as Life's, with heavy, smooth papered pages, with excellent cuts, and with an expertly handled make-up job, treating the subject of labor intelligently. But the second issue of Photo-History, just out, has done exactly that.

There are no automobile ads to blur the picture of the victory of the United Automobile Workers' Union. There are no tire ads to color the reasons for defeat of the rubber workers in 1935. And there is no straining to win pop-eyed readers through pretty girl pictures and funny faces. (Though the girl in the textile mill on the page headed "Southern Labor Strife" has Bette Davis pushed to the wall, and if you can't get a chuckle out of the old engraving of the tailors sitting cross-legged on their counters, you just don't feel like chuckling.)

This issue, which is entirely devoted to a pictorial history of the labor movement, should appeal especially to Guildsmen who have found that they don't know much about the labor movement before Guild. It will give them an easy-to-take story of the Guild's labor ancestry.

Probably most interesting to union men and women is the last section of the magazine which takes up the fight for industrial unionism. The editors, Richard Storrs Childs, Ernest Galzarr, and Sidney Pollatsek, state their point of view when they say that the "CIO . . . in reality has become the American labor movement."

In the earlier sections of the magazine the editors tell the story, in pictures and articles, of nineteenth and early twentieth century attempts at industrial union organization. The CIO, the editors say in their foreword, "was not the brain-child of John L. Lewis or of any other one man." They give backing for this statement in the following pages which tell the stories of the Knights of Labor, of Eugene V. Debs and his industrial American Railway Union, of Big Bill Haywood—all of them forerunners of Lewis and the CIO. The consistently compromising, non-progressive policies of the AF of L, from its very inception, are also a part of this fast-moving tale.

There is much more effective use of written copy here than in most of the current photographic magazines. A running story of labor's history accompanies the pictures, and would stand up well entirely without support of the illustrations.

Labor Notes

Unions Take Up the Fight Against Industrial Disease

Political action—dependent or old-stump lobbying—has yet to reach the stage of development where government can be forced to properly protect the health of wage earners who are exposed to industrial disease.

Federal and state governments have agencies operating in this field, but their work is woefully inadequate. A tragic monument to such inadequacy might be erected over the graves of the score or more of New Jersey women who died slow, agonizing deaths not long ago from luminous paint poisoning which they acquired in a watch dial factory. Their case is not an isolated one, but the drama of their court fight for compensation focused public attention on it.

In Barre, Vt., where much of the nation's granite is quarried, it is commonly said that workers in the cutting and polishing sheds carve their own tombstones. Granite cutters made this statement their slogan in the fight of many years for state legislation to compel the proprietors to install suction devices on the cutting tools. The fight was fruitless, and it was then that some Granite Cutters International Union turned from political to direct action.

The union won. What the victory meant was an added span of at least ten years of life for each of its members who calls cutting or polishing granite. In winning the workers surrendered a demand for increased wages. This money the employers will use to purchase the suction devices. The victory is written into the union's 1937 contract with the employers' association of Barre. The devices must be installed by September.

It Costs 8 Years of Life To Be an Industrial Worker

The CIO United Auto Workers Union, in proudly announcing its contribution to the fight against industrial disease, says insurance statistics show that the average life span of the industrial worker is about eight years less than that of the non-industrial worker. With an initial expenditure of \$10,000, the UAW has opened a Medical Research Institute, which will do research work in lead and chromium poisoning, silicosis and skin diseases common to auto factories.

And, here is a new one. "Also studied," says the announcement, "will be speed-up neurosis." On second thought, this is not so new, for didn't Charlie Chaplin give vivid portrayal to assembly line insanity in the film "Modern Times"?

In charge of the auto workers' institute will be Dr. Frederick C. Lendrum of the Mayo Clinic. Dr. Emory Hayhurst, professor of industrial hygiene at Ohio State University will be advisory consultant.

CIO Wasn't the Only Loser In Steel Strike, Says Lahey

Ed Lahey, Chicago labor lawyer who is widely read throughout the West, says in an article, "The Future of the CIO," in "The Beacon," new Chicago magazine:

"The CIO lost their strike (in Little Steel), but the independent steel producers headed by Tom M. Girdler of Republic didn't win it. That one fact has been missed in the mile and a half of editorials that have appeared as epitaphs of the CIO. . . . The result of the strike seems to be that the independent producers have permanently destroyed their opportunity of establishing any accord with the employees. . . .

"The companies have much on their conscience that must be answered, and it is not unlikely that the federal government, despite the 'run out' taken by President Roosevelt during the strike, will bring them to book by enforcing the Wagner act, and establishing collective bargaining in the mills."

"As for the CIO, it is not laid up."

as badly as its editorial epitaph writers would have you believe. The CIO is going ahead. . . . If John L. Lewis should step through a manhole in Washington tomorrow and never be found, it would still go on."

Union Cards on Increase In Open-Shop Los Angeles

Labor's march is at last reaching Los Angeles, and wiping out its history of union suppression. Since June 1, 1936, reports the A. F. of L. News, 31 unions have been organized and established. Membership represented by the Los Angeles CLU jumped from 17,667 at the close of 1936 to 24,078 currently. This, of course, does not include the CIO unions expelled by the A. F. of L. Among these, the outstanding growth is reported by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Cops Stay in Headquarters Mayor Commends Strikers

"A little bit of violence in a strike goes a long way in newspaper columns," comments the CIO Union News Service, "while a lot of peaceful progress gets no mention at all."

Most CIO strikes are orderly. No one even hears of them unless they occur. Consider this letter from Mayor Clara W. H. Bangs of Huntington, Ind., to Director John Brophy of the CIO:

"I want to take this occasion to commend the CIO organizers who have been organizing industries in the city of Huntington," he writes. "An 18-day strike at the Caswell-Bunyan plant was concluded with a decided victory for the union," he says. "The strike was conducted without a single incident and without police being present or called at any time."

"The 10-day strike against the Asbestos Manufacturing Co. by the United Automobile Workers of America was concluded with all demands recognized except a wage increase. This strike also was conducted without any disturbance and without the police being called at any time."

Dakota Federation Springs To Aid of CIO Organizers

Unity Notes: The South Dakota Federation of Labor at its convention at Rapid City, adopted a resolution:

"The press remains untrammelled in Waterbury, Conn."

There the editor of two jointly-owned papers assigned a non-Guild reporter to cover a strike because of the fears of "one party to this strike" that a Guildman would be biased.

The same editor showed no sympathy, however, for the fears of another party, which happened to be a union, that the untainted reporter would be biased in favor of the party of the first part.

Non-Guild reporters were assigned by the Waterbury Republican and the Waterbury American to cover a brewery strike after the Waterbury Guild sent observers to a union meeting at which the strike-bound brewery was put on the unfair list.

Announcing this policy in a page-one box on Aug. 10, the American declared that the Guild observers' attendance at the meeting "has led to the fact on the part of one party to this strike dispute that impartiality might not be expected from now on in the reporting of the news of this strike. In order that there may be no fair suspicion of any bias in our news reports of this labor controversy, The American and The Republican will see to it that reporters who are not members of the Guild are assigned to this task."

Accordingly, the assignment was turned over to Frank Johnson,

Union Contracts Cover the Big Top

The circus is unrolled. The American Federation of Actors announces that a closed shop agreement has been signed with Singling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey covering, in addition to the performers, all roustabouts, rascals, drivers, tenders, and workers of all description. The laboring help got rates of \$1 a day.

Ralph Whitehead, secretary of the federation, pointed out that the glamor of circus life attracted many workers, and that this revenue in the past had a depressing effect on wages and working conditions.

Intuition calling for cooperation between A. F. of L. and C.I.O. bodies. The convention assembled a statement by Governor Leslie Jensen threatening C.I.O. organizers.

The International Photo Engravers Union, in convention at St. Louis, adopted a resolution recognizing that "the welfare and hope of permanent advancement of worker groups depends on a united front," and urging reunion "of the great family of labor."

Latest Prices for Seaboard Indians' Business Upturn

Market report: Strikebreakers working in the struck Horn and Hardart Automat places in New York are paid \$9 a day. Patrons of these automats eat by courtesy of "Stinkfoot" McVey, chief lieutenant of the William Flynn Detective Agency.

A quart of liquor and \$30 is the prevailing wage at the Wierton Steel Company for beating up union organizers, according to testimony presented before the National Labor Relations Board at hearings at New Cumberland, W. Va. The witness, John Stuckey, a Wierton employee, admitted membership of the company's "hatchet gang."

Archbishop Asks Priests To Stand by Labor Unions

Widely printed in the labor journals of the country was the pastoral letter by Archbishop John T. McCardinal of Cincinnati, declaring that "it is important that labor get a fair hearing and also that labor organizations be everywhere formed." The letter designated a group of priests to "stand by, ready at all times to assist labor," and counseled them "to do all they can in giving sane direction to laboring groups."

The Free Press . . . Bias Rears Its Ugly Head

former president of the Waterbury Guild, who recently resigned from the post, Harold Senior, Waterbury president, would ordinarily have handled the strike assignment. He was shifted to the state desk to take Johnson's place.

But the matter was not closed. Officials of the Brass Workers' Union sent a long letter to the editor of the papers disputing the claim that non-Guild coverage assured impartiality. The letter got a prominent place.

"The policy . . . makes it very probable that the news will suffer from an employer bias. The question that immediately arises in the public mind is, who are these non-Guild reporters and what is their attitude toward organized labor? What guaranty is there that non-Guild reporters will be any more impartial in their reporting than regular members of the Guild would be?"

A reporter, by joining the Guild, "has not lost his sense of balance, nor forgotten the traditions of a fair reporting of the news," the letter added, but has merely exercised his legal right to join the labor organization of his choice in order to promote his economic welfare.

An editorial short-tail followed the letter reaffirming the stand of the two papers. The same course would

DOUBLE TROUBLE

Toronto, Montreal Publishers Who Fired Guild Leaders Face Wrath of Labor

TORONTO—A boycott appeared in the offering for the Globe and Mail here, following a meeting of the city's Trades and Labor Council at which Publisher C. George McCullagh failed to put in a scheduled appearance to explain the dismissal of Harry R. Farmer, international vice president of the ANG.

Farmer was fired June 1 for Guild activity. Labor leaders at the council meeting, August 19, pointed out that the issue is not one of Guild recognition at the present stage of organization in Canada, but a matter of interest to the entire trade union movement. Toronto papers, including the Globe and Mail, carried columns of type on the meeting.

Publisher McCullagh had promised to attend the session. Later, he withdrew his offer and said he considered the matter closed. Delegates condemned McCullagh for "boycottable tactics approaching those of Hearst."

A resolution was passed which stated that although the publisher considered the Farmer incident closed, the trade unions of the city had a different view. The labor committee which interviewed him on July 20 was instructed to again take the matter under advisement and "bring the necessary recommendation for further action."

Rival Toronto newspapers the next day ran in full the denunciations of the publisher uttered at the meeting. McCullagh's interest in mining properties, as raked up in the speech, was ratcheted by commentators. Appeals for boycott went into print.

Said the Toronto Clarion, quoting a union delegate:

"It is a question of fighting for existence. When a newspaper tries to fire anyone, the entire trade movement should be concerned. If Mr. McCullagh's conscience is clear, he should not be afraid to attend this meeting and answer questions."

This morning, the Globe carried an editorial castigating the "futile workers and depicting their miserable wages. Only two weeks ago, it came out with a virulent attack upon the textile workers and endorsed their stand by, ready at all times to assist labor," and counseled them "to do all they can in giving sane direction to laboring groups."

Journalists' Cause Runs The Scale in Detroit

Detroit papers did some counting during the distribution of CIO circulars to Ford workers, by United Auto Workers organizers.

The reaction of the Ford employees was pictured in different ways, according to a survey by the West Side Conveyor, Auto Workers' Union paper.

The Detroit News said: "Observers who kept count for an hour estimated that 3 percent of the workmen took the papers from distributors. Many of the men entering the factory discarded the papers, however."

According to the Detroit Times: "Spectators at the Ford plant said very few workers going into the plant accepted the papers. About one Ford worker out of 10 coming out of the plant accepted them."

Said the Detroit Free Press: "Counts taken at various times indicated that perhaps 30 percent of the workers entering the plant and about 70 percent of those leaving accepted the literature."

Montreal Guild Fight Gets Silent Treatment

The Guild isn't news in Montreal, right.

MONTREAL—Delegates to the Montreal Trades and Labor Council have placed themselves solidly behind the Montreal Guild in its fight to obtain the unconditional reinstatement of President R. A. C. Ballantyne who was fired by the Gazette June 23 for Guild activity.

At its last semi-monthly meeting, the council voted unanimously to place the Gazette on the unfair list unless the Gazette expressed its willingness to negotiate the question of Ballantyne's reinstatement before the council's next meeting September 2.

The resolution, which was presented by the council, also provided that the council would place the paper on the unfair list unless Ballantyne was granted permission to sue the Gazette by the Attorney-General before September 2.

General before September 2. Ballantyne petitioned the Attorney-General for permission to sue under the terms of the Provincial labor law July 14, but so far has received no reply.

The day after its meeting, the Council sent letters to the Gazette and to Attorney-General Duplessis informing them of its action.

Locals affiliated with the council and trades councils across the Dominion are continuing to send letters of protest to the paper. The Gazette is making no defense of its action in firing Ballantyne in reply to these protests, merely answering that they have been noted.

Since Ballantyne's discharge, the Gazette has not ceased its intimidation. In defiance of the provincial law, the management has made it plain that members of the staff are risking instant dismissal by joining or refusing membership in the Guild.

The Guild has sought and received the advice of the Federal Department of Labor. The Dominion authorities, however, can aid only indirectly as they lack jurisdiction.

Lewis to Speak Over Radio Chain

John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, will make a radio address Sept. 3, from 9:30 to 10 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, over a national network of the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

Firings Questioned By Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS—Machinery to investigate recent dismissals and any others that may follow in the future was set up by the Indianapolis Guild at a meeting Aug. 15.

This move was prompted by recent developments in which three members of The Indianapolis Star staff were discharged. The dismissals were characterized by the management as a "retrenchment move."

Of the three dismissed, two were in good standing with the Guild. The third had been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues.

Another factor in the Guild's action was the reception accorded a committee investigating the dismissal of a photographer at the Indianapolis Times shortly after a contract was signed. The committee, in its report, recommended that the case should not be taken before the NLRB, but cited the Times management for its challenging attitude on the investigation.

Addresses were made by Garland Aschcraft of The Cleveland Press and International vice-president and Ernest Moorer, international organizer.

GEORGE LEWIN, whose name often appears on the GUNS Reporter masthead as a volunteer on the staff, is in St. Vincent's Hospital, suffering from auto accident injuries. Lewin was run down by a taxi Aug. 25. He was badly bruised and his nose broken. Lewin works on the Newark Star-Eagle.

GEORGE J. NOLAN.

NEW SETUP

IS PLANNED

Detroit Maps Group Structure and Unit Division

DETROIT—Proposed changes in the by-laws of the Detroit Guild, providing for optional divisional setups within units, have been drafted and will be submitted to the membership if non-editorial workers are retained by the referendum. Business-office members are now regarded as members of the Detroit Guild temporarily without unit affiliation.

The proposed amendments provide:

(1) That divisions may be set up within a unit, consisting of persons doing similar work, and with officers responsible fiscally and for notice of all action of their division to unit and city officers.

(2) Inclusion in the city Executive Committee of the chairman of each division of which the unit chairman is not a member.

(3) Unit chairman and controller shall come from different divisions.

(4) The unit council shall be made up of unit officers and chairmen of the divisions, and shall be the administrative body of the unit.

(5) When any division of a unit wishes to open collective bargaining, the unit council shall call division meetings to draft demands to be co-ordinated by the unit council. Conditions existing in any division declining to present demands shall be incorporated into the bargaining program.

(6) Any agreement reached between the Guild and an employer for all divisions of the unit shall not extend beyond the expiration of any prior existing agreement or contract.

(7) The co-ordinated bargaining program shall be approved at a unit meeting only if division members approve the provisions affecting them. The same approval is necessary for acceptance of an agreement or contract.

(8) Chairmen of parallel divisions shall form city-wide councils, which may call city-wide meetings on matters affecting them. Their actions shall be reported to the city Executive Committee.

Convention Accused of Blundering

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: The St. Louis Convention delegates, I believe, went off the deep end, and are trying to save their faces. That was a stupid blunder to take sides in a foreign chinty and to vote Lewis without consulting the dues payers. Now they are shouting for "loyalty" and want us to uphold them to confound the publishers who are pictured as ghouls in the background. More power to Washington and Columbus, pioneers in demanding democracy in the Guild be made real. I also believe no clique or soviet should run newspapermen except with the consent of the entire membership. Personally, if anyone gives a hoot, I favor the cause of General Franco over that of Largo Caballero, the "Lenin of Spain," the Communists, Socialists and assorted Reds.

While editorial may I was rectorial? A few weeks ago a member of the Courier-Post staff resigned after being informed in writing that he no longer could be employed if he persisted in refusing to pay a Guild assessment. This man is a disabled veteran of the World War, a highly competent and experienced newspaperman. He left rather than pay under duress an assessment levied by the Guild without his consent. Others of us paid only to save our jobs. We are under a contract and the Guild actually can fire "shakedown" recalcitrants.

GEORGE J. NOLAN.

Seattle Affiliates With Political Group

SEATTLE—The Seattle Guild voted, 53-7, to affiliate with the Washington Commonwealth Federation at its meeting Aug. 20.

President H. Richard Sells and Jack Heise and Al Niemi, Seattle Star strike leaders, were elected delegates to the WCF convention which will be held in Seattle Sept. 4-5.

By their action Seattle Guildsmen lend their support of the St. Louis Convention's stand upon independent political action by labor.

Bargaining Questions

Clause on 'Journalistic Competency' May Have Veiled Reason in Contract

QUESTION: What arguments are to be used against the publisher's inclusion of a "journalistic competency" clause in a contract?

ANSWER: Of course we, like yourself, object strongly to the clause about the management's arbitrary right to determine an employee's journalistic competence. Unfortunately it has found its way into a number of contracts, although it has been forced out of others. Briefly, the arguments against it are that it is a mere surplusage, of an offensive nature, since we in no way claim in the contract the right to pass upon an employee's journalistic competency; and that the only reason we can see for the management wanting the clause would be to use it for some other purpose, in other words to claim a dismissal for incompetence when really it was for some entirely unjustified cause, possibly Guild activity or discrimination by a straw boss.

Without putting in the contract any claims to pass upon dismissal, there is no reason to grant or recognize in advance an absolutely arbitrary right to fire on the part of the management. We are in doubt, since it has not been tested, as to whether or not this clause might not be used to invalidate the one bargaining discrimination for Guild activity, but it seems certain that an attempt might be made to use it in that way.

QUESTION: In drawing up a contract shall we include clauses reserving the Guild's right to question dismissals and governing dismissals on a seniority basis?

ANSWER: We should suggest that you leave out any line reading, "The Guild shall reserve the right to question all dismissals." That line is in the collective bargaining program of the Convention, and our understanding is that the program meant not that it should be in a contract, but that the Guild should not write anything into the contract which would waive its right to question dismissal. As long as nothing is said about waiving the right, the Guild always would claim and reserve that right.

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Asks Reporter Quit 'Propaganda'

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: I dare you to print this. I am not an officer, but I am a member in good standing. Space in the GUNS Reporter should not be used for propaganda. Neither should our organizers and our officers throughout the country show themselves as biased insofar as CIO-APL and other internal Guild disputes are concerned. Decisions on these matters is up to the will of the membership. The GUNS Reporter should print what is meant to inform its readers, not influence them. In other words: NEWS. I'm tired of all the propaganda thrown at me. I'm going to vote against everything that you and others are trying to ram down my throat. Am I suspicious? Yeah.

W. H. STROMBERG.

Pleads for An End to 'Sniping'

Editor, THE GUILD REPORTER: Boys and girls, let's stop this meaningless sniping and tongue-sticking at Bill Green and his AF of L. It isn't good "newspaper" or good horse sense. Three million and a half AF of L. men here can't be all wrong or all morose and after all the Good Book says that "we should love our neighbors as ourselves."

Let's stop digging up ways of antagonizing publishers, members of other than CIO unions, Fascism, Nazism, and EACH OTHER, and buckle down to the business of coming to some intelligent and workable agreement for the good of all concerned.

I am the next door neighbor of the AF of L. painter who asked as foreman on the painting job done by J. L. Lewis's Alexandria, Va. home and this chap is the salt of the earth, the CIO might be able to equal him but can't surpass him. I am for the CIO and Lewis but let's stop wasting our ammunition on the guys on the other side of the fence who are striving for the same end, (though apparently not as successfully) the organization of labor and an understanding with Capital.

GINO SIMI, (Washington Times).

TED ZITTEL, former controller of the New York Journal and Post units, is editor of the Communications Journal, publication of the American Radio Telegraphists' Association.

AUSTIN J. SCANNELL, (Member Executive Committee, Tri-City Guild.)

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The Guild Reporter

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(Washington)

"... It shall be the duty of the Guild Reporter, under the supervision of the IEB, to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG as established in Convention, and to confine its editorial policies to that specific program. All notices printed in the Reporter shall constitute notices to the entire membership." — From Art. XX, Sec. I, ANG Constitution.

GUILD REPORTER deadlines: For letters and feature material, Tuesdays; for news, Wednesdays, and bulletins on Thursdays.

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August 30, 1937

The U. P. Election

As it should have done five months ago, the United Press will have to face the fact within two or three weeks that it must bargain collectively with its editorial employees.

There was no doubt then and there is none now that the Guild will win the election to be held under supervision of the NLRB, the date for which will be fixed at a conference Aug. 31. The Guild is the only collective bargaining agency in the field. A large majority of UPers are members. It is unfortunate that long-overdue improvements in pay for wire service men have had to await an unnecessary election called for by the stalling challenge to the Guild's authority by the UP management.

Nevertheless the vote provides an opportunity for UP Guildsmen to show their strength. Every vote for the Guild will add to the compelling authority behind the employees' demands. Every UP man and woman should cast a ballot.

That means an organizing job for UP members and other Guildsmen in every town where there is a bureau. All Guildsmen have a stake in the success of these negotiations. Though it has been a long time coming, the time has arrived when the wire service organization and bargaining problem can be tackled on a national basis. Let's do a good job of it.

The 5-Day Week

The Board of Estimate in New York City has voted to grant the 5-day week to all city employees except policemen and firemen, extending this notable labor gain to a whole new class of workers.

The 5-day week, a recent milestone, is rapidly becoming a bigger and bigger monument to the power of labor organization. The Guild is glad to have played an important part in the achievement. It was one of the Guild's prime objectives from the start and the ANG fought to win it and make it stick. The Guild struck in Milwaukee when withdrawal of the 5-day week was threatened there; it pressed the AP until that organization established it last fall. The Guild's fights for this new standard were an example that helped the rest of the labor movement extend it widely, thus protecting its permanence for all.

History for a Knocker

(From the Railroad Telegraph, organ of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.)

A columnist knocker and radio-misinformers, lamentably ignorant of the history of unions in the United States, or in any other country, for that matter, glibly spouts the wonderful news that unions of railroad employees just happened, they never grew out of struggle and strife.

Yet only a few short years ago, a government official holding a quasi-judicial position in which railroad employees were involved, rather plainly stated his belief that railroad labor unions resorted to the use of dynamite, force and vicious measures to secure their ends.

Since the great strike of 1877, there have occurred more strikes and sit-downs on railroads than can be reckoned by hundreds. And it was only because of those strikes that general peace between unions and managements as we know it today, became possible.

And let it be known that the press and the paragraphs, misinformers and knockers of the past were as crudely vituperative concerning the "unlawful," "irresponsible" and "unconstitutional" struggling young unions of railroad

workers as their—if possible—more degenerate successors of today are, in their attacks upon newly organized workers of this era.

Like President Roosevelt was, railroad unions were stigmatized as a racket by the foul-mouthed hirelings of other days, who are now being followed in their absence billingsgate by the hired literary (?) thug of today.

Just as in the formative days of the unions of railroad workers, there was the terrorism of the employer who victimized any man or woman expressing the slightest interest in a labor organization. Employees of railroads in those days were subjected to espionage and arbitrary, causeless discharge if an official of a road found he belonged to a union. Not only was he discharged, but blacklisted and, in many instances, made a wanderer with no place to lay his head.

Murder of railroad employees by police and gunmen during strikes was common; frame-ups by officials of the law and courts were not unknown, and Federal and other judges issued injunctions abolishing all the "rights" set out in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution, in order to aid the railroads break strikes.

And the allegedly know-it-all knocker-columnist, thinks the railroad unions got all they have secured through the years without struggle and without price. All of which goes to show how completely ignorant are such knockers.

Labor Leads in Reforms

From an Address
By ELMER F. ANDREWS

New York State Industrial Commissioner
(Delivered before New York Federation of Labor)

In this year of 1937 it is my happy duty to report that New York's record in the field of labor and social legislation, and fair and effective enforcement for the protection and welfare of wage-earners, employers, consumers and the public, is higher than at any time in the history of the State. In the past four years, an enlightened and sympathetic public opinion has been developed in this State and throughout the nation. This public opinion understands, more clearly than ever before, that the welfare of wage-earners is, practically, the welfare of the State. No community, no State, no Nation can be better off than its wage-earners.

The public, which learned this lesson in the hard school of the depression years and, I believe, will not soon forget it, has expressed its wishes in new protective laws. With almost no exception, every item of labor and social legislation enacted in the past year and in all the preceding years was first proposed, first drafted, first introduced by, or at the request of, organized labor.

Labor has been the first to feel and to report industrial, economic and social injustice. It has been the first to protest. It has been the first to devise remedies. It has been the first to bring these remedies to the legislative halls and to fight for their enactment. This is history. This is the answer which history must make to the barefaced misstatement, recently published from one end of this country to another, that every social advance, every improvement in the conditions of labor in all history has been brought about not by labor but by the employers in industry and trade.

It may be said by some that wage-earners can take care of establishing minimum wages and maximum hours by organization and collective bargaining. In the long run, this may be true. But cycles of prosperity and depression and of industrial disputes occur in the short run. Wage-earners are speeded up, under-paid and mercilessly exploited in the short run. Profits are made in the short run. At the present time it is probable that less than 25 per cent of the wage-earners in the United States are organized in unions. While union organization and collective bargaining are being extended to the less progressive industrial states, the competitive advantages based on sweated labor will confront employers and labor generally. It is here that government must step in to set a floor on wages and a ceiling on hours.

Shelving of the Black-Connery Bill is a serious blow at progressive labor and social legislation, at progressive States, at employers and employees in those States and at the welfare of the nation as a whole. The fight for such legislation must be continued and pushed with renewed vigor when Congress reconvenes.

Labor's Boss

Nothing in the voluminous literature of employers' charges concerning alleged "dictatorial" ambitions of CIO leaders matches the recent frank admission of Mayor John F. Dore of Seattle, Teamster Boss David Beck's man on the anti-CIO front in that city.

Mayor Dore, informing Guildsmen that he was going to break up the Star strike by force, said he was thankful that Seattle had the AF of L Teamsters' Union to "keep Seattle labor under smooth running control."

In other words, Seattle labor had better mind Dave Beck or it will jolly well be battered into smooth working order.

It only remains to find out who will keep Boss Beck and Flunkie Dore "under smooth running control."

Heywood Brown and William Green have started a private battle of their own. Brown tells Green to abdicate and Green rejoins by calling Brown a Communist stooge. What we'd like to know is whether there are any bets on the contest. We'd bet on Brown—he knows more words. On second thought, we have a very deep suspicion that it isn't Green fighting but Green's ghost. While the voice may be that of William Green, the words don't seem to be his'n. —The Brewery Worker.

TOWARD FASCISM

Labor Editors See Menacing Moves Here and In Canada

Under the headline, "Incorporation of Labor Unions First Step Toward Fascism," Woodruff Randolph, secretary of the International Typographical Union and editor of the Typographical Journal, discusses in the lead editorial of the August Journal the reasons why employers seek union incorporation, and why it should be fought.

Excerpts from the editorial follow:

Mussolini calls his government a "corporate state." He has all labor under his thumb in a labor syndicate. There is no freedom such as we know it. Those who ape Mussolini in this country are crying for incorporation of labor unions.

Why were they (corporations) invented? Simply to be able to gather up vast sums of money to engage in large business enterprises and at the same time limit the responsibility of each investor to the amount he put in. If a man had a million dollars but invested only a thousand he could not be sued for a million if the corporation failed owing a million. Under the old partnership arrangement each partner was liable for the whole amount of a partnership failure.

Therefore corporations were invented to avoid individual responsibility instead of as some would have you believe—take on more.

Why does labor oppose incorporations of unions? Because a corporation is created by law and may be controlled by law. A labor union is created by workers in their own right as citizens and free men and women. Because a corporation is an "artificial being," labor unions are composed of real beings. Because a corporation "is partly a person and partly a citizen, yet it has not the inalienable rights of a natural person." A labor union is organized to do in numbers what each may do individually under his inalienable rights.

Who asks for incorporation of labor unions? Those who do not agree to collective bargaining? Those who have throttled labor through illegal use of force, the industrial spy and the armed thug sometimes assisted by police. Those who are hoping to prevent organization by confounding the multitude of workers with a million "thou shalt nots" from lawyers and judges. Those starving lawyers who envision a great boom in their business if labor unions had to incorporate. (Some of them had a taste of the gravy handling codes for employers' associations under NRA.)

Labor has been fighting upward for several hundred years and it has been no Sunday school picnic. All the newspaper publicity and all the "polls of public opinion" (honest or dishonest) to the contrary notwithstanding, those who work for wages in this machine civilization will organize and bargain collectively as long as we are governed by a democracy.

By J. A. F. HAYDON
LABOR'S Canadian Representative

(Reprinted in condensed form. This article was widely published in the AP of L union publications in the United States.)

Two vicious laws, alleged to be in the interest and for the benefit of workers, were enacted at the recent session of the Quebec provincial legislature—Bill No. 55, "an act respecting workmen's wages" and Bill No. 209, "fair wage act."

In the words of President P. M. Draper of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, "these laws smack of fascism, and mean Quebec is moving towards the corporate state."

Bill No. 55 replaces the Collective Labor Agreements Extension Act.

Under the terms of the bill, employers and employees, after a wage agreement has been negotiated, may, upon formal application to the government, have the same given the force of law. But here is the rub: The government may alter its terms and may delay its enactment. The government is authorized to alter the wage agreement to "provide for a lower remuneration for permanent employees than those fixed by the agreement."

After a wage agreement has been decreed by the government, employers and employees, party to it, "shall constitute a corporation and shall have the powers, rights and privileges appertaining to ordinary civil corporations."

This corporation or committee is given exceedingly wide powers.

This committee may "create a board of examiners charged with determining the competency of employees." It may further decide "that in every municipality having over five thousand souls a certificate of competency shall be obligatory for the employees of the trade, industry, commerce or occupation contemplated by the decree."

The fair wage act (Bill No. 209) is designed to cover "all the employees who have not availed themselves, or who do not desire or are unable legally to avail themselves, of the provisions of Bill No. 55."

Its provisions are similar in most respects to those contained in Bill No. 55.

A section is written into the law which its sponsors claim gives workers a measure of protection against discrimination or intimidation for joining an association of their own choice. But note this additional provision:

"The suit shall be brought by the minister of labor, by the board or by any person having a written authorization from the attorney-general."

Under the terms of the bill, it is possible for the government to maintain an espionage system, as is done in Fascist countries.